

Navigating Inherited Cost Models

How to Decompose and Understand Cost Models

Post Development





Introduction





Introduction

NASA Estimating Process

- 1. Receive Customer Request & Understand the Project
- 2. Prepare or Obtain WBS
- 3. Obtain/Participate in the Development of the Project Technical Description
- 4. Develop GR&As
- 5. Select Cost Estimating Methodology
- 6. Select/Construct Cost Model
- 7. Gather & Normalize Data
- 8. Develop Point Estimate
- 9. Develop Reserves from Cost Ranges/Cost Risk Assessments
- 10. Document the Cost Estimate
- 11. Present/Brief Results
- 12. Update Cost Estimates on a Regular Basis

SCEA Estimating Process

- 1. Develop WBS
- 2. Develop a Program/System Baseline
- 3. Collect Data
- 4. Analyze Data
- Develop Cost Estimating Methodologies
- 6. Calculate & Validate Cost Estimate
- 7. Generate Required Reporting Outputs

The issue of inheritance isn't addressed for analysts.



Problem Statement

Problem

 You just inherited an ACE cost model from the original developer and you will be responsible for its operation and refinement, however you have no idea how it works.

Solution

 Decompose the model step-by-step through a sound decomposition process.







General Approach

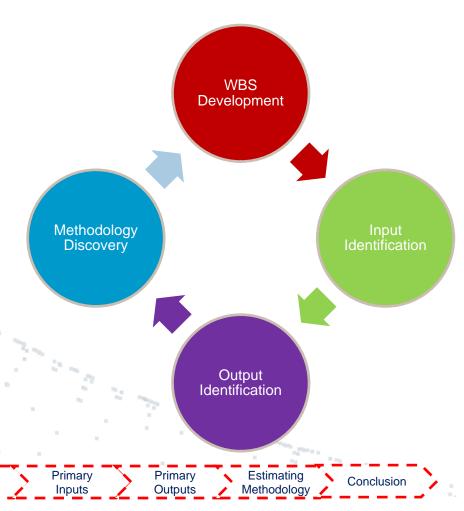
- 1. Identify WBS Structure
- 2. Identify Key Inputs
- 3. Identify Key Outputs
- 4. Understand Modeling Methodologies
- Working the estimating process in reverse order!

Problem

Statement

General

Approach



WBS

Structure

Introduction



Mapping the WBS

- Not all WBSs are obvious to the analyst.
- Some WBSs are wrapped and rewrapped throughout a cost model (e.g. tiered correlation).
- Often the WBS is the product of many different iterations yielding a lack of organization.

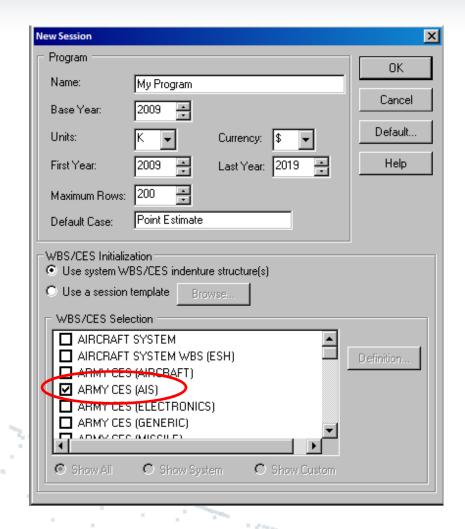






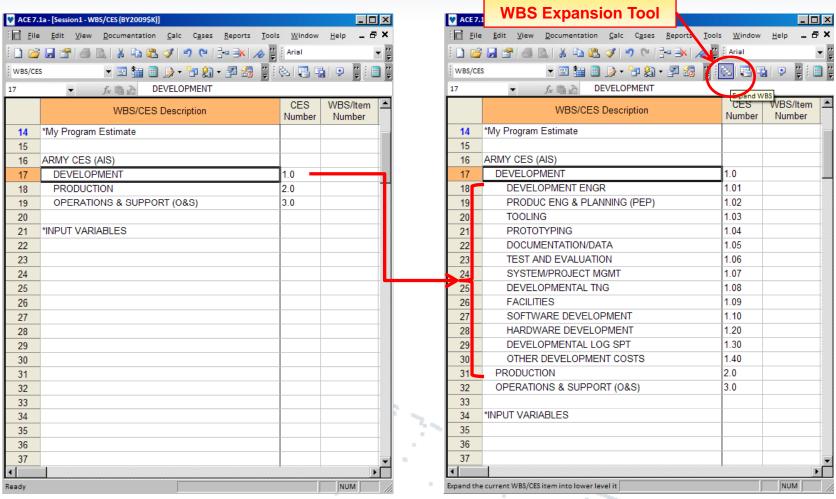
Mapping the WBS

- ACEIT comes with pre-packaged project WBSs for major DoD programs.
- If the existing WBS is disorganized, ACE's WBS expansion tool can help.





Mapping the WBS





What are the inputs?

- The inputs drive the estimate.
- When the inputs are clearly diagrammed, the estimate's structure and methodology begin to have focus.
- Input discovery and definition also reveals key assumptions.

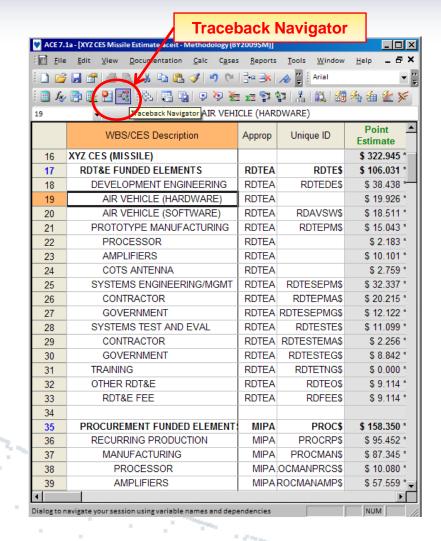






What are the inputs?

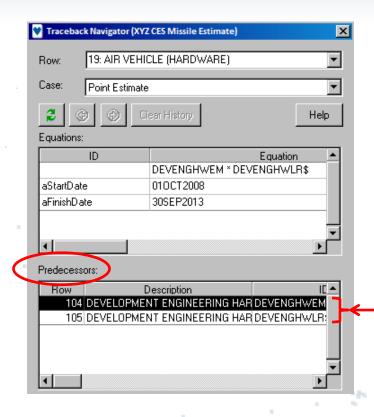
- The <u>Traceback</u> <u>Navigator</u> is a key development tool in ACE.
- Similar to Excel's precedent diagramming function.
- Easier to use with easier access to input variables backwards and forwards.



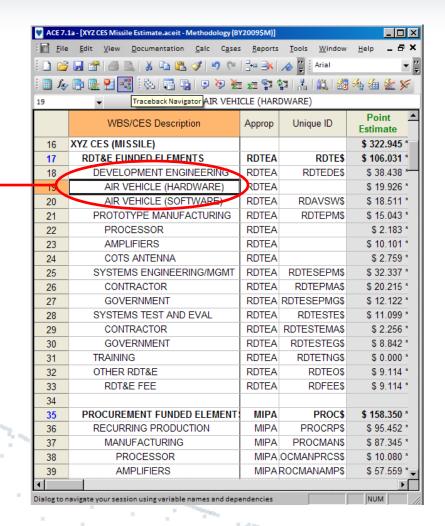




What are the inputs?



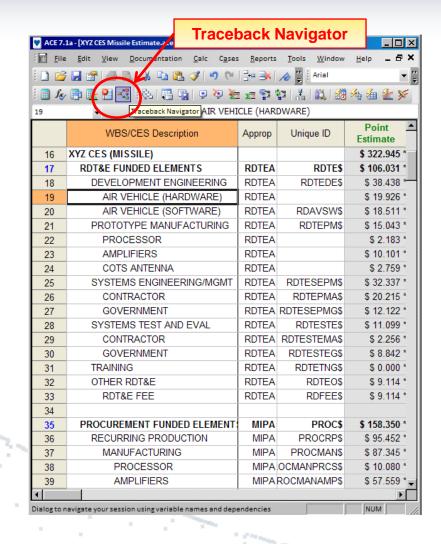
Inputs can be instantly accessed for proper diagramming.





What are the outputs?

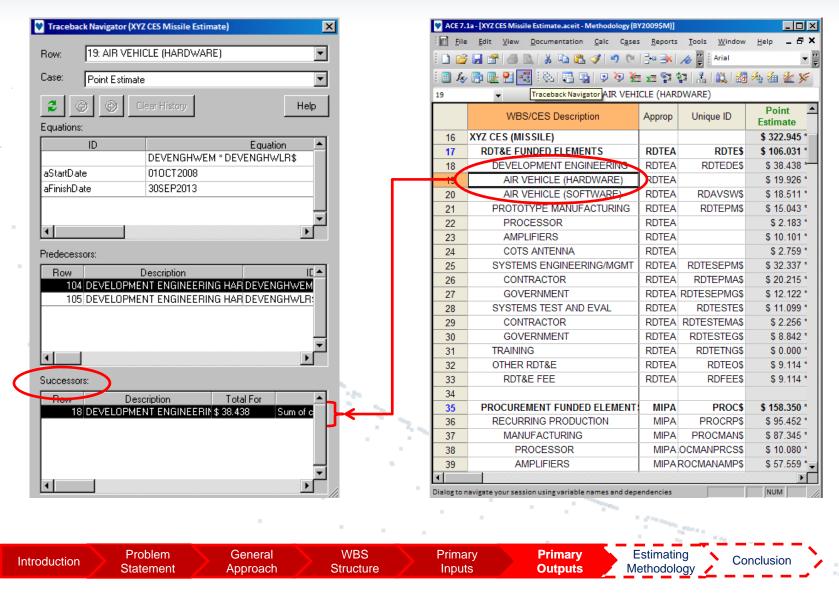
- Proper diagramming of outputs reveal estimate's original purpose.
- Understanding key outputs reveal estimate's capabilities for answering what-if drills.
- Output discovery may reveal that further model development is needed.







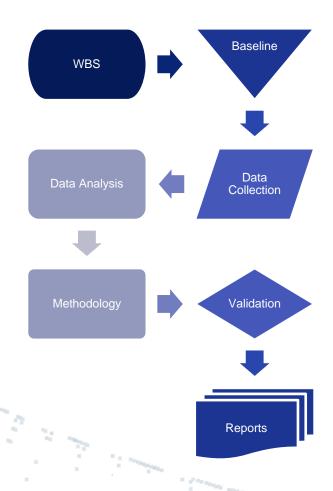
What are the outputs?





What is the estimating methodology?

- Easily the most difficult portion of model diagramming.
- Relies heavily on documentation and prior analyst's availability.
- Performing a trace is the best way to handle this when there is no documentation.







Finishing Touches

Don't contribute to the confusion – stick to the estimating process!

- Insert yourself into the necessary step of the cost estimating process and follow it
 - (Life is much easier for those that follow you)

■ doc·u·ment

- verb (used with object)
- 1. to furnish with documents.
- 2. to furnish with references, citations, etc., in support of statements made: a carefully documented biography.
- 3. to support by documentary evidence: to document a case.

| Introduction | Problem Statement | General Approach | WBS Structure | Primary Inputs | Primary Outputs | Estimating Methodology | Conclusion | |
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